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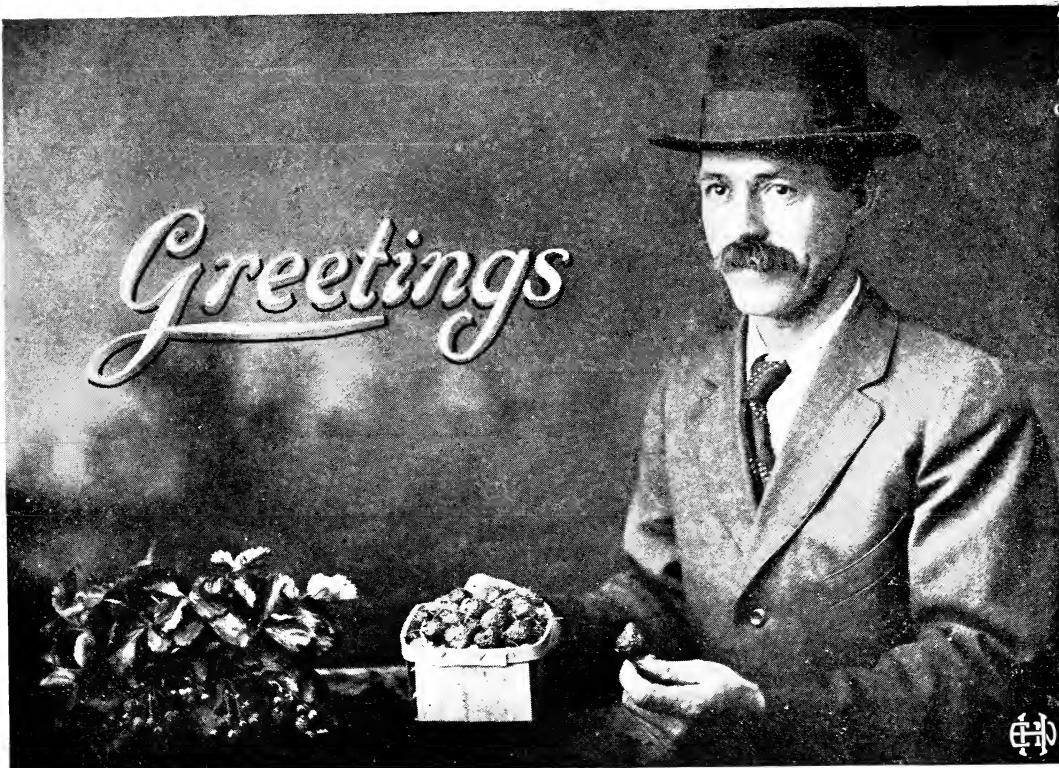
Black Mulberry

100% Black 172

Black Mulberry

FEB 21 1921

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ELMER H. NEVINS

The sun, peeping above the horizon, heralds the dawn of another day. A day unmarred by a single cloud. Nature resplendent in her dustless garb of green, crowned with diamonds unnumbered, which sparkle in the glorious sunlight, breathes forth that magic charm which brings peace and contentment to the honest toiler of the soil and inspires him to render service a thousand fold, more and better.

It is on this beautiful morning, dear friends, that I greet you. I wish to thank you who purchased from me last year and assure you that I appreciate your kindly words of praise for my plants and my methods of doing business.

As I write this the berry season is drawing to a close. The tree fruits are beginning to ripen and the days are growing shorter. Soon winter will be upon us. Bumper crops have crowned the efforts of the agriculturists who have worked early and late without double pay for overtime, unless it be the grower of small fruits who has found it impossible to meet the enormous demand for his product.

The time was never more opportune for the small fruit grower than now. There are comparatively so few acres adapted to small fruit production, and so few people who like the work sufficiently well to succeed. Every farmer should by all means have his own fruit garden where he can go every day in season and pick just all of the fresh fruit he wishes to eat in the field and on the table. Plenty of small fruit on the farm will help to keep the boys and girls contented. Canned fruit is an essential part of our food through the long winter months.

I deem it a privilege indeed to live in the pure air and freedom of the country and especially to engage in the production of small fruit plants which mean so much to the purchaser. I love my work and am a strawberry enthusiast. It is a never ending source of pleasure to walk about among the different varieties of strawberries and observe their peculiarities of growth. I have taken great pains to know that all my varieties are true-to-name.

I hope that you have been successful with my plants this season and that you may enjoy the fruit next summer. I wish every one the best of luck with the plants he has purchased of me. I am always very glad to help you to grow bumper crops of strawberries. Our interests are indeed mutual. That I may be successful, you must succeed with the plants I sell, and I am not satisfied unless you are satisfied. I am determined that each and every one of you shall be pleased with my plants and my methods of doing business. I wish you all prosperity for the year.

Yours sincerely,
ELMER H. NEVINS.



Introduction

LOCATION

I believe that there is no section of our glorious country that is better adapted to the growing of small fruit plants that possess those sterling qualities which enter into the perfect plant, than Central Michigan. These plants delight in a cool moist climate, and in fact the raspberry will not grow in the continued warm weather of the South.

SOIL

Our thoroughly underdrained sandy loam soil contains just enough clay to produce that fine, fibrous root system which enables the plant to withstand the shock of transplanting and "take hold" of its new home with a vim and vigor unsurpassed.

VIGOR OF PLANTS

One of my acquaintances procured a quantity of my Senator Dunlap plants after the ripe fruit had been picked several times, and set them out in freshly plowed soil.

I saw him the last of August when he said to me, "Those plants are all living but five and are now making runners," and it has been a very dry season for this section too. I shall publish a few of the kind letters of appreciation throughout this catalogue.

EXPERIENCE

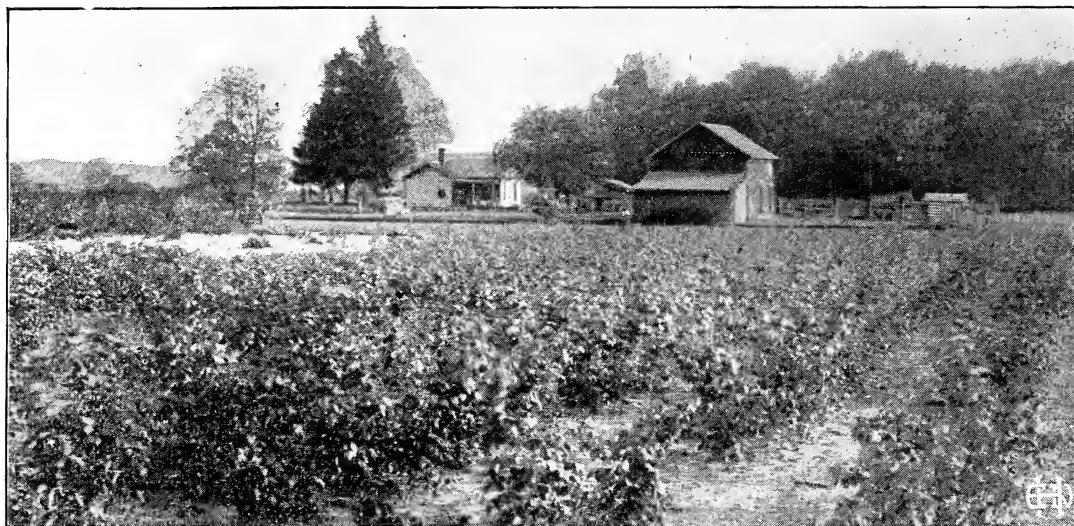
Thirty-eight years ago my father and I commenced in the small fruit business. He grew the fruit and I helped to eat it, and as time went on I helped to grow the fruit and he helped to eat it. Therefore we feel justified in saying that we know how to grow small fruit plants. There was a period while we were under-draining our land when we were not in the fruit business. For best results, land must be thoroughly underdrained. The soil will become loose and friable and you will be surprised and delighted with the results.

OUR POLICY

It shall be our desire to grow the best plants of the standard varieties—absolutely true-to-name—that can be grown. We grow strawberry plants from new beds only. We dig up the entire row and discard the old mother plants and the small ones. Please note this: We do not set out our propagating bed until after the plants are in bloom, because at this time we can select plants of known fruiting power and vigor. We select our plants just as carefully as we do our seed corn. This means everything to you as a grower, because barren plants are not money makers.

I have taken great pains to know that my plants are true-to-name. While it is very easy for a nurseryman to guarantee his plants true-to-name, and, if they do not prove as labeled, to refund the money or replace the plants with others that are true, there are so many varieties similar in plant growth that only the expert botanist can distin-

We wish to please you the first time that it may be the beginning of pleasant business relations.



guish one from the other, until the following year when in fruit, that a nurseryman is very seldom called upon to make his guarantee good. You as purchaser have a right to expect and demand, that, when you place an order for certain varieties, you will receive them true-to-name, absolutely, and not mixed as we have received plants. Buying plants that do not prove true-to-name may mean a great loss to you as a fruit grower and to you as a nurseryman or plant grower. Let me illustrate: One of our extensive fruit growers ordered Senator Dunlaps and received them with a large quantity of another inferior variety mixed in. This year that inferior variety nearly all blasted, causing him a loss of several hundred dollars. I can furnish his name on request.

TREATMENT OF CUSTOMERS

I am in the nursery business, my friends, to render a distinct service, and, if I do not measure up to my high ideal, then I shall not merit your patronage; but, if I do meet that expectation, then indeed shall I hope for your support.

I not only offer you the best plants that our favorable soil and location can produce and that are true-to-name, but I guarantee you satisfaction in every way. NEVINS is not satisfied until you are pleased and satisfied. I wish to help you in every way that I can to grow great big crops of strawberries that will command the highest market prices.

Some of the leading varieties are listed under two or more names. I shall not list a variety under more than one name. Most nurserymen list Gibson under two names—Gibson and Pocomoke. Uncle Jim is listed under another name, and just so with several other varieties. I realize that I may lose the sale of some plants by doing this, but I think that you will come to appreciate my stand, and that the name of NEVINS may be known for honesty and integrity in the nursery world.

Our plants are fresh dug in the spring, tied neatly into bunches of twenty-five, and each bunch labeled, packed and shipped right; and we guarantee them to reach you in good growing condition. We are just as careful in filling a small order as a large one, and in fact we are just as particular with your order as if you were here. We treat you as we would like to be treated.

SUMMARY

We are located in a belt where wild berries grew in abundance; where soil and climate combine to produce great big, strong, healthy, long rooted plants of the greatest fruiting power.

We know how to grow the very best plants, and this is no mere idle talk. By a proper handling of the soil we keep our plants in the most vigorous and healthy growing state. Our soil is drained and contains all of the essential plant foods in abundance. We wish that all of our friends and customers might see the splendid growth that our plants have made this season.

We offer and ship only plants true-to-name of high fruiting power and vigor. We list a variety under one name only. This means dollars in your pocket.

The berry growers here are making \$1,000.00 per acre and you can do as well with my big nice plants. Do not make the mistake of saving a few cents or dollars in the purchase price of plants. It will cost you only a nominal sum to set an acre with my quality plants. If you can get plants for one or two dollars per thousand cheaper elsewhere, you would effect a possible saving of a few dollars, but what is that in comparison with the possibility of making a \$1,000.00 per acre from my plants or a possibility of losing several hundred dollars per acre by purchasing inferior plants. It will take you no longer to set out and care for NEVINS' Plants of Quality than it will inferior plants.

I extend a hearty invitation to you to become one of my regular satisfied customers and I believe that you will be glad that I invited you and that you will be more than pleased with my plants. You have **something** to gain and nothing to lose in planting Nevins' plants. I cannot afford to ship other than the best plants, because I aim to build up my trade.

Every farm home should have a small fruit garden. There is health, pleasure and profit in it. A fruit garden is a necessity as well as a luxury. Buy the plants somewhere. Get started in the berry business. But of course we should like to have you

Buy of Nevins of Ovid



HOW OUR DUNLAPS GROW

Success With Strawberries

Not one of you would think of starting with anything but the very best calf obtainable, if you expected to win first prize at the Chicago Live Stock Exposition. Having secured this calf, you would provide plenty of good wholesome food and in addition you would keep his appetite keen by offering him the choicest dainties. You would spend hours and hours in carding, brushing and cleaning him; and, on the eventful day you would have his hair crimped and he would fairly shine, in fact he would look as neat as a picture. After you have secured first prize, how very easy it is to secure a very high price for him. Every one at the exposition would like a roast from that ox! There is always a demand for the best. Always room at the top.

The same principles must be applied, if you are to win equal success with strawberries. Secure plants of high fruiting power and vigor, preferably a well-drained sandy loam; soil, practice thorough cultivation, careful picking, good salesmanship and success with strawberries will crown your efforts.

SELECTION OF PLANTS

The quality of plants you set will very largely determine the quality and quantity of fruit that you will secure.

You cannot afford to take plants from an old fruiting bed, which are low in vigor and fruiting power and also of unknown variety, because it is easier or to save a few cents or dollars. You have to consider the use of your land as well as the investment of time and labor in caring for and marketing the fruit which will bring the lowest price because of its inferior quality.

Nevins' plants will give you big paying crops of strawberries, making due allowance for the difference in yield and appearance of the various varieties, if you follow the instructions in this catalogue.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES

There are very many varieties of strawberries. Some are sweet, some are sour, while others are midway between the two extremes; in fact, there are enough varieties to select from, so that each one may have his special taste satisfied. Of course, the quality of fruit of each variety will differ very markedly as grown in different parts of our country, but in our description of varieties we will try our best to give you some special characteristic that will enable you to choose the ones best adapted to your soil and your likings.

PREPARING FOR THE PATCH

If for the garden, cover with manure in the fall and plow in the spring as soon as the soil is dry enough. Do not plow when it is wet.

If for a commercial field, we would plan several years ahead by seeding to clover and manuring this very heavily in the fall and allowing the crop to grow two feet high in the spring, when we would turn under and plant to corn. Manure again in the fall and next spring we would drag the corn stubble both ways, roll, plow deep and thoroughly harrow and pulverize, using a float to level and firm the soil rather than a roller. This leaves the soil in the best possible mechanical condition. When ready to mark we use a Planet Jr. Single Wheel Hoe, because with this we can quickly and easily lay the field out in rows absolutely straight. We find that there is a pride and satisfaction in work well done, and then, too, it pays in dollars and cents.

TIME TO SET PLANTS

Strawberry plants should be set in the spring from the latter part of March to the middle of May. At this time, the plants are in good condition for shipping and setting out; but later the growth is heavier and the weather conditions are not so favorable.

It is greatly to your advantage as a fruit grower to order Nevins' plants early and set them out early.

We have the Klondyke and Missionary strawberries which are grown in the Southern States. Same price as those in Column 1.

HEELING-IN

But if you cannot set the plants when they arrive, they should be heeled-in. It is much better to order early and have the plants shipped early while the weather is cool and heel-in till you are ready to set, than it is to have them shipped late and set late. Early spring, then, is the time to set plants; but of course we cannot dig, pack and ship out all of the orders "in a day." However, those that order early have the advantage over those that order late.

Select a location away from the wind and in partial shade and dig a trench six inches deep with one side sloping. Open the bunches of one variety and place a layer along the sloping side of the trench with roots down, then draw an inch of soil over the roots up to the crown and firm well, then another layer of plants and continue alternating till one variety is heeled-in. Then do likewise with the other varieties.

Wet the plants and keep the soil moist till ready to set and the plants will keep in good condition for several weeks.

DIFFERENT SYSTEMS OF SETTING

There are several different systems of setting and growing strawberries, but I believe that the most common is the narrow matted row and probably the next is the hill system.

The Narrow Matted Row

The narrow matted row is formed by setting the plants two feet apart in rows three and one-half feet apart. Let the runners set, forming a row a foot wide, but not too thick in the row, and after this keep all runners cut out between the rows.

The Hill System

In the hill system the plants are set two feet or twenty-eight inches apart both ways. This permits just about all of the cultivating and hoeing to be done with the horse, but there are the runners to be kept cut off.

Single Hedge Row

For the single hedge row, set the plants eighteen inches apart in rows three feet apart and allow each mother plant to set two runner plants one on either side directly in the row and six inches apart.

Double Hedge Row

For the double hedge row, set the plants eighteen inches apart in rows three and one-half feet apart. Each mother plant is permitted to make eight runner plants, two of which are layered one on either side directly in the row. The other six are layered three on either side and at right angles to the plants in the row. This forms three distinct rows and each plant stands six inches from his neighbor. After these last two systems are formed all other runners should be cut off.

Without doubt the finest fruit is grown in either one of the last mentioned systems, but they require a very considerable amount of labor.

HOW BERRIES CROSS

I have often been asked if strawberries crossed or mixed through the runners. No, they do not.

The imperfect or female plant (P) should have perfect or male plants (S) set every fourth row. The pollen of the male or staminate (S) plant is then carried by the wind and bees to the female or pistillate (P) plants and thus the blossoms of the pistillate plants become pollinated. It is probably well to set more than one staminate variety in a field, because of the beneficial effect of cross pollination.

Plant at left,
set too deep.This plant
set just right.Plant at right
set too shallow.

NOTE—"X" represents crown. Roots shown above were over foot in length. If this page had been longer we would not have found it necessary to cut the roots—(in the picture.)

SETTING PLANTS

We realize that right here is where our reputation is at stake, therefore we wish to urge upon you the importance of FOLLOWING OUR INSTRUCTIONS VERY CAREFULLY.

We never cut off the ends of the roots, because, if the weather is dry, the long roots reach down to the bottom of the furrow where the soil is very moist, thereby saving many a plant from drying out.

We never clip off all of the leaves, because the leaves function for the plant as lungs do for an animal. But we do remove all of the leaves excepting from two to four, depending upon the season, whether early or late, because moisture passes out through the leaves, and, if all of the leaves were left on, the plant would be unduly dried out.

We are now ready to proceed to the field with spade and plants thoroughly wet and covered up, if the day is not damp and cloudy, but if it is, so much the better. In fact, I would prefer to wait several days, if necessary, for a cloudy day unless I was setting out many thousands of plants. If the soil is dry on top we brush the dry dirt off and thrust the spade into the ground seven or eight inches, when we move the handle to and fro and then carefully withdraw so as not to let the loose soil tumble back into the V-shaped opening. A plant is now grasped in one hand and held at the proper depth in the opening with roots well spread so that the soil may come in contact with every root when the dirt is filled in up to the crown and pressed very firmly, especially

Every nook and corner of the City home grounds should have a few strawberry and raspberry plants tucked away.

if the weather is dry. Be very careful not to leave an air space at the bottom of the opening when setting the plant.

Never expose the fine fibrous roots unduly to the sun and wind, because if you do they will shrivel and die in a few moments. Never let the roots come in contact with dry soil.

We wish you to succeed with our plants, because a satisfied customer is our best advertisement.

ON CULTIVATION

We must refer to the calf story again. Everything has now been provided for the calf, just suppose we open the doors and gates and go on a long summer vacation. Upon our return, how do you think we would find the calf? He would probably be quite as difficult to find as some of the strawberry beds that I have known. This reminds me of the family garden of long ago, which presented the appearance of the forest primeval, where the giant pigweeds and ragweeds were striving to furnish logs for the saw mill the coming winter. I am of the opinion that the old family garden by the side of the house or back of it, is the most prolific bit of land on the farm. But, alas! The harvest neither supports man nor beast.

I think that for some of us, at least on the farm where help is so scarce, the better way is to either seed the old garden down or "throw" it into one of the fields. Therefore, my dear Friend, if perchance you were one of those that let the weeds "get" your strawberry plants, make a solemn vow that it will not happen in this manner with the next plants you purchase.

Start the cultivator as soon as the plants are set and cultivate every week or ten days or after every hard shower throughout the growing season. Never cultivate when the ground is wet. At first cultivate about three inches deep, but not so deep close to the plant and never cover the crown with soil. As the season advances cultivate shallower next to the plant. If the cultivator teeth do not kill all of the weeds, use two ten-inch horse hoes and one eighteen inch improved sweep on a Planet Jr. No. 8 Horse Hoe.

Thorough and continued cultivation and hoeing keep the weeds in check and conserve moisture. It also liberates plant food and more readily permits the passage of air into the soil.

Keep all blossoms picked off the first season.

MULCHING

After the first hard freeze a mulch of straw or some coarse material should be spread over the entire patch to the depth of three or four inches. This mulch protects the plants and prevents their winter-killing and also from heaving out in the spring. It also holds the fruit up from the dirt.

After spring has arrived and there is no more hard freezing and thawing, remove nearly all of the material from directly over the plants.

PICKING TIME

With what pleasure and happy anticipation we watch the green of our strawberries deepen and the little white blossoms appear one by one, until the bed presents a beautiful appearance of alternate green and white; then for a short time all is again green, but not for long, for behold the little dots of red here and there, until the combination has changed from green and white to green and red!

Yes, Nature has blessed our efforts with one of her rarest gifts, the strawberry. Aren't we repaid for the toil of the preceding summer? Oh! Yes, Indeed! How delicious those Dunlaps and Dr. Burrills are! How we do empty the dishes and "make way" with the great plump shortcake! Why, you really don't know the full joy of living unless you have a strawberry garden.

HOW TO PICK

Berries should be picked with the stems left on, and only the good sound fruit of fair size, should go into the box which must contain a uniform grade all through. The top layer should be placed as nearly level as convenient and so arranged that there shall be just enough of the green calyx to contrast pleasingly with the red of the

strawberries. In forming this top layer the majority of berries should lie on the side in such a manner as to conceal all or nearly all of the calyx, but with the points of some up and others down. Avoid the effect of having arranged them at all.

The box will thus present a very neat attractive appearance, which enhances the selling price and wins eager customers for you. Beauty you know is attractive.

Be honest, give good measure of good sound, ripe fruit of pleasing appearance and advertise your berries, and I am sure you will sell all you can grow and at top prices.

RENEWING THE PATCH

The first step in renewing a strawberry patch is to mow or cut the foliage, which should be done in the North as soon as the crop has been picked.

If the injury from insects and leaf-spot diseases is serious, it is better to burn the foliage and mulch, without removing it from the field. This process will aid very much in keeping the insects and diseases in check. There should be very little mulch directly over the plants; and if quite heavy between the rows, part should be removed before burning.

After the leaves and mulch are dry, choose a day when a good breeze is blowing in the direction in which the rows run and start a fire on the windward side. When burned in this way, the fire will pass quickly and the crowns are not likely to be injured.

But, do not burn when the ground is very hot and dry or when the mulch is damp. The crowns of some varieties are more tender than those of others, therefore a test should be made before burning over a field of a variety with which you are not familiar.

The Dunlap and other varieties in some localities are severely injured if the mulch is over the plants when burned, therefore with those tender varieties the leaves and mulch should be raked into the alleys between the rows before burning.

We are now ready in the case of the matted row to plow a furrow three or four inches deep on either side and away from the plants, thus leaving a row only eight inches wide. There will be a "back-furrow" between the rows, which may be cultivated down and afterwards dragged crosswise with a spike-tooth harrow as well as lengthwise. This dragging will thin the plants left in the narrow matted row, but in a few days or after a good rain the plants will send up new foliage, thus presenting the appearance of a newly set field.

If the plants are in the hedge row or hill systems, the soil should be cultivated rather than plowed.

Under all systems of planting it is well to apply a liberal dressing of well rotted manure on the freshly harrowed earth and drag in. Continue to cultivate as you did the first season and the second crop will be as good as the first.

We do not think it advisable to fruit a field more than two years, nor do we advise growing any garden crops in with the strawberries.

CARE WITH A SMALL ORDER

Mr. Elmer H. Nevins,
Ovid, Mich.

Dewitt, Mich., April 23, 1920.

Dear Sir: My order received this A. M. Raspberry plants all in good condition. Thanking you for the care you gave this small order, I am,

Yours respectfully,

FRANK ELDRIDGE.

In a later letter by Mr. Eldridge, he speaks of the fine growth the plants made.

Dewitt, Mich., Sept. 8, 1920.

Mr. Elmer H. Nevins,
Ovid, Mich.

Dear Sir: Now I want to tell you the berries did fine, everyone lived and has grown four or five feet-- . . . my neighbors say they never saw anything grow like that for being set in April. . . . Thanking you for all.

Yours truly,

MR. FRANK ELDRIDGE.

Strawberries

VERY EARLY VARIETIES

Summer is here again and we can hardly wait for the first ripe strawberries of the season. Perhaps some of those extra early varieties we bought last year are ripe, and we hasten to those rows, only to find green fruit. We walk on quite disappointed—hurrah! hurrah! We will have strawberry shortcake for dinner! Well, well, what do you think of that! Aren't they just delicious? Yes, they are the wonderful Progressive Everbearer.

No garden is complete without them, because they ripen a week before the standard spring varieties and continue till snow flies, with the exception of a short rest period after the early spring crop.

They should be set fifteen inches apart in rows three feet apart and all runners removed, because they do much better in hills than in the matted row. All fruit buds should be pinched out till the middle of July. This permits the plant to build a large crown and to establish a good root system. These young plants will bear a splendid crop of fruit from the first of August till freezing weather.

We think it pays better to set out a new bed each year than it does to fruit the patch the second year, excepting to secure the early spring crop. There is money in them for you, if you live in or near a city, provided you have good rich moist land. You do not have to wait a year to get returns.



✓ PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARER
(S)

The berries are small to medium in size, conical, dark red, firm, of a sprightly sweetish taste and are equally good for the table or canning.

The Progressive is a strong, upright grower, very deep rooter and a great drouth resister. The abundance of rather small, tough, healthy foliage is ample protection to the buds and fruit from frost. It is a strong pollener and some seasons a good plant maker. The Progressive is very prolific, ripening its fruit the first of any in the spring and continuing till snow flies, with the exception of a short rest period after the early spring crop.

✓ SENATOR DUNLAP
(S)

The fruit is large, conical, very uniform in shape and size, a dark glossy red, firm, a splendid market sort, excellent in quality and we think it is the best canning berry known. However there is a certain peculiarity in manner of growth. The fruit, with us, of the first two or three pickings is very large, conical and of uniform shape; while the fruit of the other pickings is not so large, it is longer and necked.

The brilliant little yellow seeds deeply imbedded in the dark glossy red flesh of the fruit, together with a bright green calyx, make a color combination unsurpassed in the strawberry world; and when neatly arranged in a quart box presents an exceptionally attractive appearance.

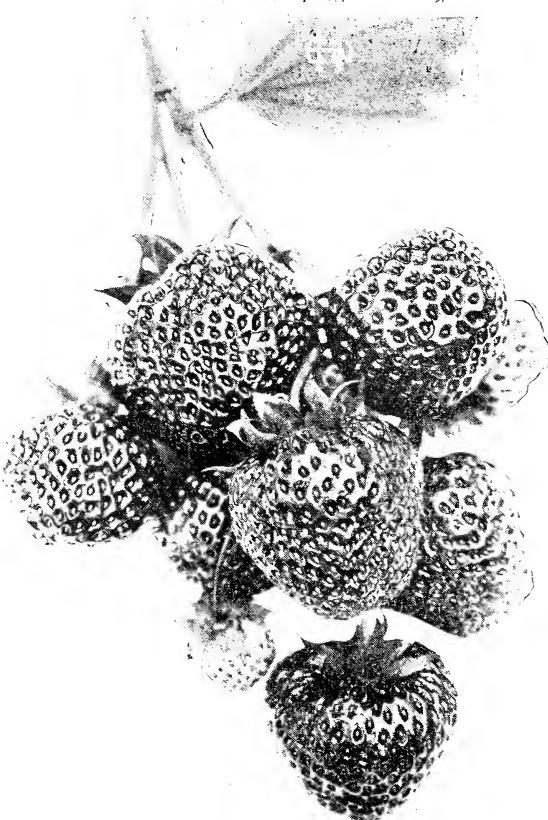
The plant is a good vigorous, upright grower and deep rooter. The foliage is not entirely immune to leaf spot, but is otherwise healthy. The young plants are rather small and slim, but possessed of great stamina, as one very seldom dies. It is a strong pollinizer and a very prolific plant maker. For best results it should be grown in the thin matted row. The Dunlap is a heavy yielder, but the fruit must have plenty of air and sunlight. It is more extensively grown than any other variety in the northeastern part of America and I can recommend it in the highest terms.

✓ DR. BURRILL
(S)

This is a new variety originated by Dr. J. R. Reasoner of Urbana, Ill., who also gave us the Senator Dunlap, and by him considered superior to that famous berry, which it very closely resembles.

The fruit of the first two or three pickings is larger than the Dunlap, conical to wedge shape, a dark glossy red, firm, a splendid market sort, of a most delicious melting flavor, and an excellent canner. After these pickings the fruit is almost identical to the fruit of the Dunlap in shape and size.

The plant is a strong, healthy, vigorous, upright grower, deep rooter and great drouth resister. The young plants are longer, heavier rooted and larger than the Dunlap. It is a strong pollinizer and a very prolific plant maker. It is a great crown builder and should be grown in hills for best results. Never permit it to grow in the full matted row for you would be disappointed. The Dr. Burrill is a heavy yielder if grown in hills on rich soil. It is a grand new variety if taken care of, but will not stand as much neglect as the Dunlap.



DR. BURRILL.

✓ HAVERLAND
(P)

Fruit medium size, necked, long conical, bright red and of a rather flat mild flavor. A splendid dessert berry but too soft for canning or shipping.

The plant is a large, strong, healthy upright grower and deep rooter. The leaf stems like the fruit stems are very long. The young plants are extra large and heavily rooted. It is an abundant bearer, in fact the berries will lie in tiers around the plant, which make picking very easy. It does best on a rich light sandy soil. The Haverland is a good plant maker and should be grown in the narrow matted row or in one of the hedge rows.

This has been a grand old variety but is "running out" and at present is hardly grown.

✓ WARFIELD

(P)

The berries are medium in size to small toward the end of the season, and run from conical to globose, dark red, very tart or sour, firm and have been the standard canner for years, but is being fast superseded by the Dunlap.

The plant is a good strong, healthy grower, but shallow rooter and poor drouth resister. It is a good plant maker and should be grown in the narrow matted row. It is a prolific fruiter in numbers, but since the berries run from medium to small in size, the yield in bushels is less than that of the Dunlap.

We have Warfield plants to sell, but feel that the purchaser would be much better pleased with the Dunlap.

✓ SUPERB EVERBEARER

(S)

The fruit is large, globose, light red and of a peculiar rather flat flavor and firm. The berries are large and look fine in the box.

The plant is a strong, healthy, vigorous grower. The low outspreading leaves are an ample protection to the buds and fruit from frost. It is a strong pollener and good plant maker. It may be grown in the narrow matted row. The Superb produces a heavy spring crop, but through the summer and fall it is not as productive as the Progressive. While the demand for the plants is not heavy, it is more satisfactory for some to grow than the Progressive. We list it here with the early standard varieties, because it quite often fails to produce other than the spring crop.



PREMIER

(S)

The brilliant grass green foliage of the Premier attracts our attention. We approach for a closer inspection and see the leaves like so many little hands as it were held up to catch the sunshine and the rain. The lily white flowers peeping through the beautiful green foliage present a picture of wondrous beauty. This is just a glimpse of the richer reward which Nature has in store for the honest toiler of the soil.

The fruit is as one would expect, a beautiful crimson in color, conical and very firm. The first pickings are very acid, but as the season advances the berries grow sweeter

till the last pickings, which are very delicious. The fruit retains its size well throughout the season, which is as long with us as that of the Dunlap.

The fine color, shape and size of the berries make a very attractive appearance in the box, and create a demand in excess of the supply.

The plants are unexcelled for health, vigor and mammoth root system; but curiously enough it is not a deep rooter and therefore requires a rich, moist soil. It is well adapted to the hill or narrow matted row. The Premier is a strong pollinizer and good plant maker. The demand for plants of this variety is large and we have a good supply of the genuine Premier.

LATE VARIETIES

GIBSON (S)

The Gibson is a new variety of much promise.

The fruit is very large, conical, bright red clear through, very firm, of excellent quality, fine for table use or canning, and is equally good for market.

The plants are exceptionally strong, healthy, vigorous upright growers with an abundance of rampant dark green foliage. It produces a splendid root system and is a good drought resister. The Gibson is a strong pollinizer and the heaviest plant maker of any of the large growing varieties. It is well adapted to the narrow matted row or hill system. We have great faith in this variety and shall make a large planting another spring.

✓ WILLIAM BELT (S)

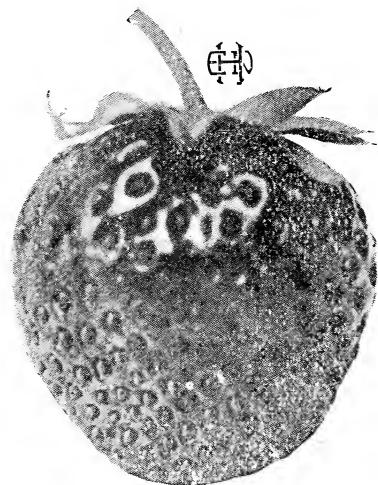
The first berries to ripen are very large, coxcomb in shape; while the later ones are large and more regular, dark red clear through, soft, mild sub-acid and considered of the **very best** quality. The berries retain their large size well to the close of the season and are among the big "boys" on the market.

The plants are strong, healthy,—with us—luxuriant growers with a wealth of foliage which presents a soft, light, velvety appearance, that distinguishes it from any other variety in the field. It sets just enough runners to make a good fruiting row. It is considered a very productive variety. The William Belt should be set in a rich well drained loamy soil, then it will please you.

✓ GLEN MARY (S)

This is a well known standard variety. The fruit is very large, wedge shape, rather soft, deep crimson with red flesh and bright yellow seeds, often with white tips, sub-acid and good flavor.

The plants are very strong vigorous growers with large broad spreading dark glossy green leaves supported on stout leaf stems. It is a weak pollinizer and should be set with a strong staminate variety. The Glen Mary makes just enough plants for a good fruiting row and requires a rich moist soil, otherwise it is not very productive.



✓ MAGIC GEM (S)

This is a newer variety. The fruit is large, globose, dark red with prominent seeds, very firm, of good quality and makes a fine market sort.

The plants are strong, healthy growers, with broad, large dark green leaves. It is a good plant maker and is well adapted to the narrow matted row. The Magic Gem is a prolific variety and ripens over a long season.

BIG JOE
(S)

The fruit is large, wedge shape, firm, uniform, dark glossy red with a bright green calyx which enhances its market value and is of most excellent quality. It is fine for table use or canning and a good shipper.

The plants are very large, healthy, vigorous, stocky upright growers with large wavy leaves of a rather light green. It is a strong pollener and makes just enough plants for a good fruiting row. The Joe succeeds best on a rich moist loamy soil and if you have such a soil it will please you.

UNCLE JIM
(S)

This has been a very popular sort, possibly because of its name; however, it has been honored with many names.

The berries are large, conical, bright red, firm and generally considered of the best quality, but we hardly find it so good.

The plants are very tall, strong growers with bright glossy green leaves which are somewhat subject to mildew in this section; however, there is not any on our plants. It is a fair plant maker and quite productive. Uncle Jim has a wide reputation under this name as well as another and we can supply you with good, strong, healthy plants.

VERY LATE VARIETIES

✓ AROMA

(S)

The fruit is large to very large, a bright glossy red clear through, very firm, of excellent quality and holds its size well up to the last picking.

The plants are strong, healthy, vigorous growers with low spreading slightly cup-shaped, smooth green leaves. It is a strong pollener and makes just about enough plants for a good fruiting row. The Aroma is very productive and the one variety most extensively grown south of us in Kentucky, Tennessee and other states for early northern shipments. It is one of the best late berries.

GANDY
(S)

The berries are large to very large, bluntly conical, bright flame color, firm; but in flavor is rather acid and not of the best quality.

The plants are strong, healthy, vigorous growers with low growing, broad, crinkly, green leaves held on slender leaf stems. It is a good plant maker with us and should be grown in the narrow matted row. The Gandy is not as productive as the Aroma and is only adapted for growing in a rich, moist, heavy loam or light clay loam.

✓ STEVEN'S' LATE
(S)

The fruit is large, slightly wedge shape, dark red clear through, very firm, a good keeper and shipper, of excellent quality and fine for table use or canning.

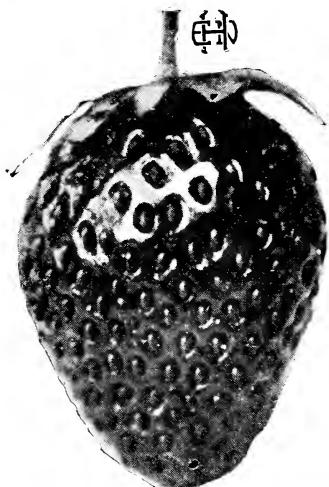
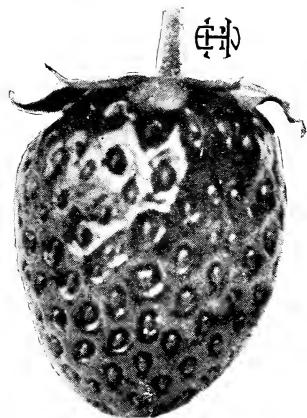
The plants are strong, healthy, vigorous growers with broad, crinkly, green leaves held on slender leaf stems. It is a good plant maker and should be kept in a narrow matted row. The Stevens' Late is much more productive of better berries, and ripens through as long a season as the Gandy, which it very closely resembles in plant growth. In fact, the Stevens' Late, which is a descendant of the Gandy, resembles that variety in plant growth, just about as closely as the Dr. Burrill does the Senator Dunlap. It is not particular in regard to the soil it grows in and we are sure that you will like it.

✓BIG LATE

(P)

The berries are medium to large in size, irregular, bright red, firm, good keepers and shippers and after the first two or three pickings are of excellent flavor.

The spring set plants are not strong and vigorous, neither are they very healthy; but the second spring they send up the largest, longest leaf stems crowned with the most mammoth leaves of any variety that I ever saw and they are very healthy, too. The first season the leaves are low spreading, cup shaped and rather dark green in color. The second season the leaves are upright growing and broad, light green in color. It is a poor plant maker and not very productive with us. The runner plants that we take up in the spring are very large, heavy, long rooted fellows. The Big Late is a deep rooter and good drought resister.



KELLOGG'S PRIZE.

(P)

The fruit is large, conical, a bright glossy red clear through, with bright yellow seeds slightly embedded, very firm, a good keeper and shipper, most delicious in quality and retains its size well to the last picking.

The plants are healthy and fair growers, with low growing, small, glossy, bright green leaves. It is a good plant maker and is well adapted for the narrow matted row or one of the hedge rows. It is not a deep rooter and requires a rich moist soil. It is a good producer of excellent quality fruit, and of a very attractive appearance. Try it for home use or market and we are sure you will be pleased with it.

PLANTS WERE NOT EVEN WILTED.

Mr. Elmer H. Nevins,

Dear Sir: Your order came yesterday in fine condition; was not even wilted; am very much pleased with them. Thank you.

Munith, Mich., April 23, 1920.

Respectfully,

MRS. LEWIS C. BROWN.

Mrs. Brown speaks of the extra condition of her plants in another letter.

Munith, Mich., Sept. 12, 1920.

Mr. Elmer H. Nevins,

Dear Sir: Will say that the plants have done extra well. . . .

Respectfully,

MRS. LEWIS C. BROWN.

Success With Raspberries

You have read our cultural instructions under "Success with Strawberries," which are equally applicable to the raspberry, with a few exceptions, because of the difference in size and manner of growth.

SOIL

The Black Cap does well on clay as well as most of the Reds if it is well drained, but of course the sandy loam is the ideal soil. The fruiting season of the raspberries comes in the heat and drought of summer, therefore choose a soil that is retentive of moisture and aid this by continued cultivation.

HEELING-IN

If you are not ready to set the plants when received, but will soon be ready, open the box and see if they are moist; if not, dampen on the outside, but do not wet all through as this would start the new growth, then store in a cool place. If you do not expect to be ready for some time, take out and heel-in in the same manner as directed for strawberries.

SYSTEMS OF PLANTING

In garden culture you will necessarily use the lineal system of setting three and one-half or four feet apart in rows seven or eight feet apart; but for field culture I prefer to set in hills five feet apart each way, because nearly all of the work of caring for them can be done with the one horse cultivator.

SETTING

We use a spade sufficiently large to set the black cap crown five inches below the surface of the soil, but not more than two inches of dirt should be placed over the crown until the canes are well up. Do not set quite so deep in heavy clay.

PRUNING

Black Caps should not be pruned the first season, but the following spring prune the laterals back to from eight to twelve inches and the main cane to two feet.

When the new canes reach the height of two feet cut them back to eighteen inches. This will cause the canes to throw out laterals, which should not be pruned till the following spring.

CARE AFTER FRUITING

After the fruiting season is over, cut the old brush out and at the same time thin the new canes to from three to five, depending upon the strength and vigor of the hill, and burn.

PICKING AND SELLING

The same general principles should be observed in the picking and selling of all raspberries as given under "Success with Strawberries."

PLANTING AND CARE OF THE RED RASPBERRY

The most common systems for garden culture are the lineal, where all suckers are removed, and the narrow hedge row, where only the original plants and a very few suckers well distributed between them are retained.

For the lineal system set two feet apart in rows six feet apart, and for the hedge system set three feet apart in rows seven feet apart, but for field culture I prefer the hill system, where the plants are set five feet apart each way, because nearly all of the work of caring for the plants can be done with the horse and cultivator.

It is better not to prune red raspberries at all, but if you do prune, wait till spring.

After fruiting, cut the old canes out and at the same time thin the new canes to six or seven in the hill system and under the other two systems leave only the largest canes.



Columbian Raspberry in the Foreground. Cuthbert Propagating Bed in Background.

Planting and Care of the Purple Raspberry

The purple varieties are very rank growers and we set them five feet apart in rows eight or nine feet apart for either garden or field.

The same rules for pruning the black cap apply to the purple also with the exception of the height of the main cane which should be pruned back in the spring to two feet.

How To Determine the Number of Plants to an Acre

To determine the number of plants required to set an acre at any given distance, multiply the distance between the rows by the distance apart in the rows and the product will be the number of square feet each plant or hill occupies, which divided into the number of square feet in an acre (43,560) will give the number of plants required to set an acre.

EXAMPLE: If the hills are five feet apart each way, 5 times 5 feet equals 25 square feet. Twenty-five is contained in 43,560 square feet 1,742 times, or the number of plants to an acre.

PLANTS CAME IN GOOD CONDITION.

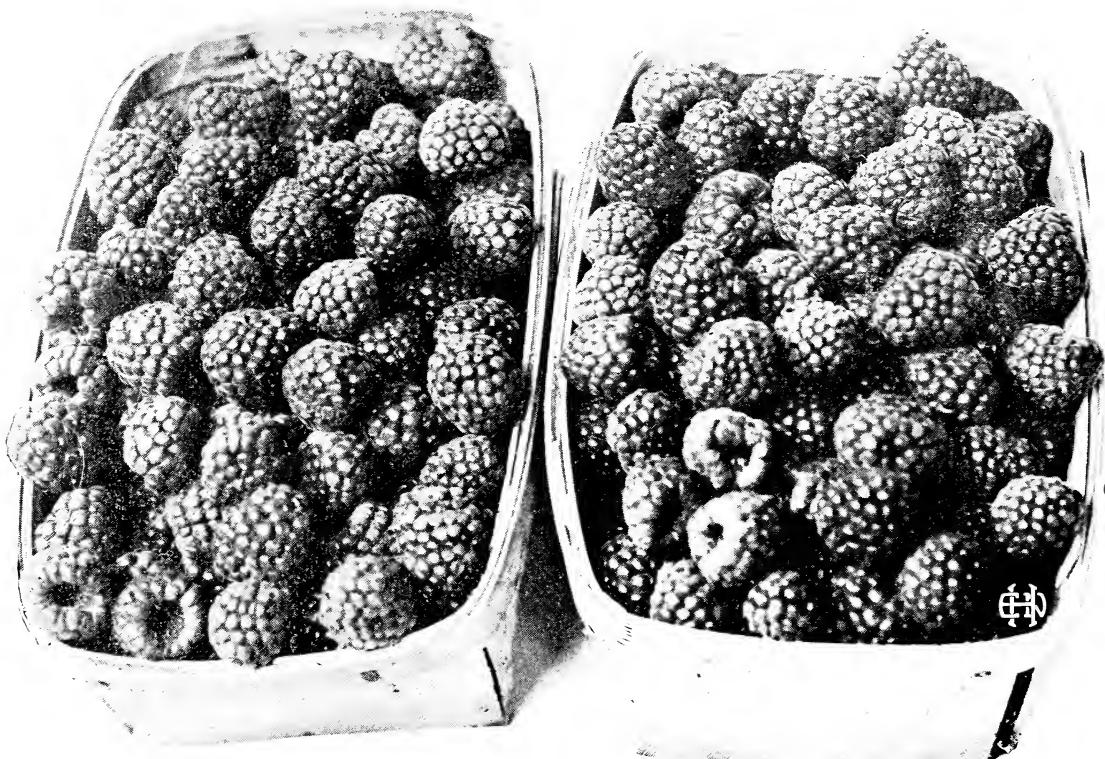
Woodland, Mich., April 27, 1920.

Dear Sir: Received my order Saturday, April 24th, in good condition. Will set them out tomorrow if weather permits. Thanking you, I remain,

PETER FENDER.

Will you kindly help us by writing about any stock that is not strictly in accord with our guarantee or that does not fully meet your expectations which our catalogue had raised?

RED RASPBERRY



CUTHBERT

The Cuthbert originated in New York State and was introduced from New Jersey in 1878 and has been the most popular ever since and justly so, because of the excellent quality of its fruit and its great productiveness. One of our acquaintances near Lansing, Michigan, made \$1,000.00 on an acre from his field of Cuthberts this year. They are free from disease; easy to set; easy to cultivate; easy to pick and they almost sell themselves. There is never enough to supply the demand, therefore prices are very high. The Cuthbert will grow on any soil. Last winter was very severe and while our plants grew till freezing weather not one was winter-killed.

Our Cuthberts have a wealth of fine fibrous roots rarely seen on such plants. They are grown for plants only and the entire plat is dug with the exception of the old hills.

It will cost only a small sum to set out an acre of Cuthberts which will not only bring in a nice income, but will supply your own family with the most delicious of all raspberries. We guarantee our Cuthbert plants to please you.

The berries are of very large size, often measuring three-fourths of an inch in diameter; and we have seen them that measured nearly an inch; bluntly conical, deep crimson, firm, a good shipper, very luscious, being very rich and sprightly.

The canes, which are nearly smooth, grow tall and strong with large healthy foliage. It is very productive, commencing with the second earlies to ripen and continuing over a long season.

We are not at all afraid to have our Cuthberts set out side by side with any other red raspberry grown, though you pay a dollar each for them, in fact we should like very much to have you set our Cuthberts side by side with any other variety and report results to us. If we were limited to just ONE variety of raspberries we would choose the Cuthbert. It is king of the reds.

Last year we sold every Cuthbert plant we had and this year we predict the demand will be greater because of the exceptionally high price of the fruit. Order early and avoid being disappointed.

PURPLE RASPBERRY



COLUMBIAN

The Columbian originated in New York State and is the most extensively grown and best of the purple varieties.

The fruit is very large in size, often measuring an inch in diameter, globose, of a deep purple color, seeds deeply imbedded in a rich juicy flesh of a pleasant flavor all its own.

The bush is a wonderfully strong healthy grower. The canes often measure an inch in diameter or more. The Columbian does not send up sprouts as the reds do, therefore it can be set anywhere without fear of its spreading. It is very productive, commencing to ripen soon after the Cuthbert and continuing over a long period. At the time of writing this characterization, September 16, 1920, my Columbians have bloom and ripe fruit on the same plant. Fine for table use, culinary purposes, canning or market.

The demand has always exceeded the supply and only those that order early are sure of having their orders filled. Our plants this year are very nice and we shall be pleased to supply you with Nevins' plants as long as the supply lasts.

RASPBERRIES ARRIVED IN GOOD CONDITION.

Sand Lake, May 4, 1920.

Mr. Nevins:

Dear Sir: The raspberries reached me on the 27th all in fine shape, set them out on the same day.

MRS. J. MADISON.

Mrs. Madison tells of the splendid growth the raspberry plants made in a later letter.

Mr. Elmer Nevins:

Dear Sir: The raspberries have made a fine growth and are in good shape to bear fruit next year. We have them all staked and tied up but am afraid we cut the stakes too short as the tips of the plants reach the ground again.

MRS. JAMES MADISON,
Sand Lake, Mich.

PLEASED WITH THE LARGE STRONG PLANTS.

Churdan, Iowa, May 12, 1920.

Mr. Nevins:

Dear Sir: I received my raspberry plants on Saturday, May 8th. I was very much pleased with them, they were such large strong plants.

Yours truly,
W. S. KINNAN.

BLACK RASPBERRIES

CUMBERLAND

The Cumberland originated in Pennsylvania and is more extensively grown than any other variety.

The fruit is very large, firm and the quality good. Ripens mid-season and continues for two or three weeks.

The plants are strong, vigorous growers, sending up stout, stocky well branched canes that produce immense crops of magnificent berries. The canes through the summer are a beautiful yellow, but turn to a handsome purple in the early fall.

KANSAS

The Kansas originated in the State of that name and at one time was probably the most extensively grown of any variety, but is now being supplanted by the Plum Farmer.

The berries are very large, firm, a dark glossy black and of the very best quality. It is productive and ripens early, maturing its entire crop quickly. The plants are strong vigorous growers and good drought resisters. This variety and the Cumberland have been grown in combination here in Michigan and while we ordered only the Cumberland we received some Kansas mixed in, and rather than try to separate them this year we will offer them to you as Mixed Plants.

They will give as much satisfaction for garden culture as either one alone.



PLUM FARMER

This is a new variety, of Ohio origin, and of superior quality.

The fruit is very large, firm, season early and short; ripening so quickly that the entire crop can be secured in two or three pickings, which is advantageous as the early berries always command the highest price. It is one of the best for evaporating.

The plants are very strong rampant growers and good drought resisters. We are well pleased with the behavior of this new berry and are glad to recommend it as an early sort.

ELMER H. NEVINS, Ovid, Michigan.

Twenty-one

WORDS OF APPRECIATION

Petoskey, Mich., May 15, 1920.

Mr. E. H. Nevins,
Ovid, Michigan.

Dear Sir: The Black Cap Raspberry plants came Thursday night and I got them from the express office Friday morning.

They came through in fine shape and are splendid plants. I am very well pleased with them. However, it is now plainly up to me to retract some statements that I have made. We see so much of it these days that I have said I thought that every man who has anything to sell is a profiteer. But when I opened that barrel and found so many ETRA PLANTS THOWN IN I realized that there was at least ONE man that didn't want the earth. Thanks, ever so much! And, say, if you ever come up Petoskey way come out and have a piece of B. C. short cake with us. (B. C. doesn't refer to TIME. It stands for "black cap" in this instance at least).

Wishing you the best of success in your fair dealing and again thanking you for the very satisfactory way in which my order was filled, I remain,

Yours very truly,
E. A. BOTSFORD.

Petoskey, Mich., Sept. 7, 1920.

My dear Mr. Nevins:

Your favor of the 3rd inst. received. Can truthfully say that I have not changed my mind any in regard to your square dealing and excellent plants, and if anything that I have written can be of any use to you, you are welcome to use it in your annual. The plants I purchased of you have made a fine growth this season. I am glad to recommend them to others.

We have had a good season and are now cleaning out the berries for next season. Our county fair opened today, and I cut a black cap vine, from a plant set one year ago, which was entirely of this season's growth and measured 13 feet and one inch in length. So you can see this is a good locality for raspberries.

Wishing you continued success, I remain,

Yours very truly,
E. A. BOTSFORD.

Certificate of Nursery Inspection No. 2146

This is to Certify, that I have examined the nursery stock of ELMER H. NEVINS, of Ovid, Michigan, and find it apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

This certificate to be void after July 31, 1921.

L. R. TAFT,

State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

East Lansing, Mich., Sept. 23, 1920.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

WHEN TO ORDER—Early. "First come, first served," you know and then the early orders find full stock, while later, some varieties are liable to be exhausted. Please remember that the time for filling orders is short and that it will aid us greatly if your orders are sent in before the rush.

HOW TO ORDER—Please use the inclosed order sheet and our return addressed envelope. Write your name with the proper prefix, if a lady, Miss or Mrs., **very plainly**, and give your Postoffice, County and State every time you write to us, also your order number if in reference to your plants. **Keep a copy** of your order for yourself.

Tell us how you wish the goods shipped, whether by parcel post or express. We acknowledge all orders by postal immediately, but if you do not receive an acknowledgment in a short time, please write again.

TERMS—Cash with small orders or part cash with large orders if placed before March 1st and balance by the first of April. We do not solicit C. O. D. orders. No orders will be booked unless these terms are complied with.

PRICES—Our prices are low, considering the quality of plants and service we render. We do not try to compete with many plant "dealers" who do not grow their plants, but buy and sell and consequently do not always know what they are selling you, or with the fruit grower who digs only the small plants between the fruiting rows.

REMITTANCE—May be by express money order, postoffice money order, draft or registered letter.

EXPRESS SHIPMENTS—We prefer to ship by express and think this is the cheapest way for live plants, excepting on orders of twenty pounds or less and for short distances. The rate on nursery stock is twenty per cent less than on merchandise.

CLAIMS TO EXPRESS COMPANY—If stock arrives in poor condition, have agent note same on express bill, so claim can be made to the Express Company. But, if badly damaged, you should refuse to accept or pay charges on stock, but should place claim for the value of same with your agent.

PARCEL POST SHIPMENTS—You can have the plants delivered at your door, whereas by express you might have to drive many miles. It is also cheaper on light packages in the first three zones. The parcel post weight limit for the first three zones is seventy pounds. Packages weighing fifty pounds may be sent into all zones.

Inquire of your postmaster or rural mail carrier what zone you are in from Ovid, Clinton County, Michigan. Then by referring to the table below, you can easily determine the amount of postage necessary to have your plants shipped by parcel post. In case you remit too much postage, we will return the balance.

Add to your order for each 100 plants of—	1st and Zone	2nd Zone	3rd Zone	4th Zone	5th Zone	6th Zone	7th Zone	8th Zone
Strawberries	\$0.12	\$0.18	\$0.25	\$0.35	\$0.40	\$0.48	\$0.55	
Red Raspberries	.15	.20	.30	.38	.45	.55		
Black Raspberries, Blackberries, Dewberries, etc.	.20	.30	.40	.65	.85	1.05	1.25	

SUBSTITUTION—In ordering please state whether we may substitute or not in case the variety ordered is exhausted. If we are not forbidden, we claim the right to substitute some variety of the same season and of equal or higher value.

SHIPPING SEASON—We can begin to ship about the first of April and continue up to the middle of May.

OUR PACKING will be such as to insure the plants reaching you in the best possible condition. Parcel post packages will be packed in moss and wrapped in paper, very largely, but the express shipments will be made in boxes and barrels. Each variety and each bunch will be correctly labeled with printed wooden labels.

OUR GUARANTEE—We guarantee our stock true-to-name, to be extra heavy rooted, fresh dug for your order, sorted and carefully packed and to please you.

COMPLAINTS—If any in regard to errors or mistakes must be made within ten days after stock is received. If stock does not prove true-to-name, we will upon proper proof either refund the purchase price of such untrue stock or replace it. We cannot be liable for more than the first cost.

REFERENCES as to our reliability. We would refer you to the State Savings Bank of Ovid; the Postmaster of Ovid or Shepardsville; the Express Agent of Shepardsville, our shipping point, or anyone in Ovid or Shepardsville.

HEALTH CERTIFICATE—A copy of our Certificate of Nursery Inspection will be attached to each shipment, showing that our Nursery has been inspected by the State Inspector and found free from all dangerous insects and contagious plant diseases.

NEVINS' PRICE LIST FOR 1921

Under the varieties in each column is a complete scale of prices which applies separately to each variety listed in that column; and not to a combination of varieties in that column. If you should order 200 of one variety listed in Column 3 they would cost you \$1.80, but if you should order 100 each of Gandy and Big Late they would each cost \$1.10 or \$2.20 for the two hundred. Five hundred or more plants of one variety sold at the 1000 rate.

COLUMN 1. JUNE BEARING STRAWBERRIES	COLUMN 2. JUNE BEARING STRAWBERRIES	COLUMN 3. JUNE BEARING STRAWBERRIES	COLUMN 4. JUNE BEARING STRAWBERRIES
Senator Dunlap (S) Warfield (P)	Dr. Burrill (S) Gibson (S) Haverland (P)	Big Late (P) Gandy (S) Kellogg's Prize (P) Stevens' Late (S)	Aroma (S) Big Joe (S) Glen Mary (S) Magic Gem (S) Premier (S) Uncle Jim (S) William Belt (S)
25 plants ----\$ 0.40	25 plants ----\$ 0.45	25 plants ----\$ 0.50	25 plants ----\$ 0.50
50 plants ---- .60	50 plants ---- .65	50 plants ---- .70	50 plants ---- .70
75 plants ---- .80	75 plants ---- .85	75 plants ---- .90	75 plants ---- .90
100 plants ---- 1.00	100 plants ---- 1.00	100 plants ---- 1.10	100 plants ---- 1.10
125 plants ---- 1.15	125 plants ---- 1.20	125 plants ---- 1.30	125 plants ---- 1.30
150 plants ---- 1.30	150 plants ---- 1.35	150 plants ---- 1.50	150 plants ---- 1.50
175 plants ---- 1.45	175 plants ---- 1.50	175 plants ---- 1.65	175 plants ---- 1.70
200 plants ---- 1.55	200 plants ---- 1.65	200 plants ---- 1.80	200 plants ---- 1.90
225 plants ---- 1.65	225 plants ---- 1.80	225 plants ---- 1.95	225 plants ---- 2.10
250 plants ---- 1.75	250 plants ---- 1.95	250 plants ---- 2.10	250 plants ---- 2.30
275 plants ---- 1.85	275 plants ---- 2.10	275 plants ---- 2.25	275 plants ---- 2.50
300 plants ---- 1.95	300 plants ---- 2.25	300 plants ---- 2.45	300 plants ---- 2.70
325 plants ---- 2.05	325 plants ---- 2.40	325 plants ---- 2.60	325 plants ---- 2.90
350 plants ---- 2.15	350 plants ---- 2.55	350 plants ---- 2.75	350 plants ---- 3.10
375 plants ---- 2.25	375 plants ---- 2.70	375 plants ---- 2.90	375 plants ---- 3.25
400 plants ---- 2.35	400 plants ---- 2.85	400 plants ---- 3.05	400 plants ---- 3.40
425 plants ---- 2.45	425 plants ---- 2.95	425 plants ---- 3.20	425 plants ---- 3.55
450 plants ---- 2.55	450 plants ---- 3.05	450 plants ---- 3.35	450 plants ---- 3.70
475 plants ---- 2.65	475 plants ---- 3.15	475 plants ---- 3.60	475 plants ---- 3.85
500 plants ---- 2.75	500 plants ---- 3.25	500 plants ---- 3.75	500 plants ---- 4.00
1000 plants ---- 5.50	1000 plants ---- 6.50	1000 plants ---- 7.50	1000 plants ---- 8.00

COLUMN 5. EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES	COLUMN 6. RED AND BLACK RASPBERRIES	COLUMN 7. BLACK RASPBERRIES	COLUMN 8. PURPLE RASPBERRIES
Progressive (S) Superb (S)	Cuthbert (Red) Plum Farmer (Black)	Cumberland and Kansas sold as one variety.	Columbian
25 plants ----\$ 0.75	25 plants ----\$ 1.25	25 plants ----\$ 1.00	25 plants ----\$ 1.25
50 plants ---- 1.25	50 plants ---- 2.00	50 plants ---- 1.50	50 plants ---- 2.25
75 plants ---- 1.75	75 plants ---- 2.75	75 plants ---- 2.00	75 plants ---- 3.25
100 plants ---- 2.25	100 plants ---- 3.25	100 plants ---- 2.50	100 plants ---- 4.25
125 plants ---- 2.65	125 plants ---- 4.00	125 plants ---- 3.00	125 plants ---- 5.25
150 plants ---- 3.05	150 plants ---- 4.75	150 plants ---- 3.50	150 plants ---- 6.25
175 plants ---- 3.45	175 plants ---- 5.25	175 plants ---- 4.00	175 plants ---- 7.25
200 plants ---- 3.85	200 plants ---- 6.00	200 plants ---- 4.50	200 plants ---- 8.25
225 plants ---- 4.25	225 plants ---- 6.75	225 plants ---- 5.00	225 plants ---- 9.25
250 plants ---- 4.65	250 plants ---- 7.25	250 plants ---- 5.50	250 plants ---- 10.25
275 plants ---- 5.05	275 plants ---- 7.75	275 plants ---- 6.00	275 plants ---- 11.25
300 plants ---- 5.45	300 plants ---- 8.25	300 plants ---- 6.50	300 plants ---- 12.00
325 plants ---- 5.85	325 plants ---- 9.00	325 plants ---- 7.00	325 plants ---- 12.75
350 plants ---- 6.25	350 plants ---- 9.50	350 plants ---- 7.50	350 plants ---- 13.50
375 plants ---- 6.55	375 plants ---- 10.00	375 plants ---- 8.00	375 plants ---- 14.25
400 plants ---- 6.85	400 plants ---- 10.50	400 plants ---- 8.40	400 plants ---- 15.00
425 plants ---- 7.15	425 plants ---- 11.00	425 plants ---- 8.80	425 plants ---- 15.75
450 plants ---- 7.45	450 plants ---- 11.50	450 plants ---- 9.20	450 plants ---- 16.50
475 plants ---- 7.75	475 plants ---- 12.00	475 plants ---- 9.60	475 plants ---- 17.00
500 plants ---- 8.00	500 plants ---- 12.50	500 plants ---- 10.00	500 plants ---- 17.50
1000 plants ---- 16.00	1000 plants ---- 25.00	1000 plants ---- 20.00	1000 plants ---- 35.00

I believe in doing my work well.—Elmer H. Nevins.

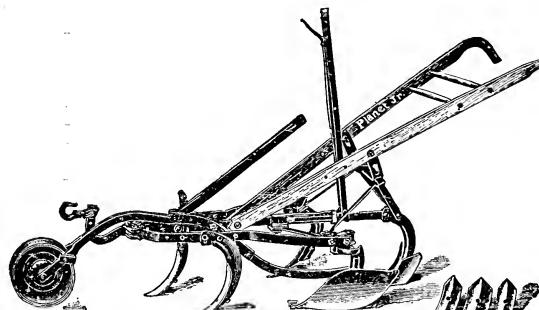
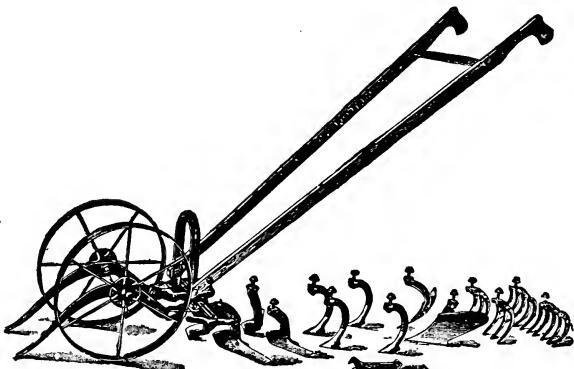
Planet Junior Cultivators

New 72-page Planet Jr. Catalogue, containing a complete description of all Planet, Jr., tools, sent free.

Labor is too short and high-priced to use any other than the best tools to till the soil. It is much easier to take pride in tending a crop well, if the cultivator does its work well.

Planet Jr. Double and Single Wheel Hoe Combined. Price \$19.00.

It is a pleasure to work with this tool, because of the neatness and thoroughness of the work it accomplishes.

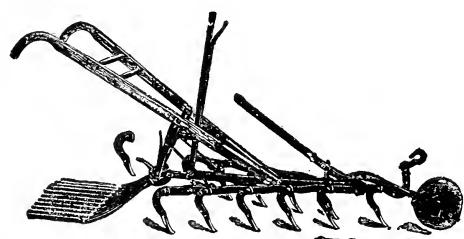
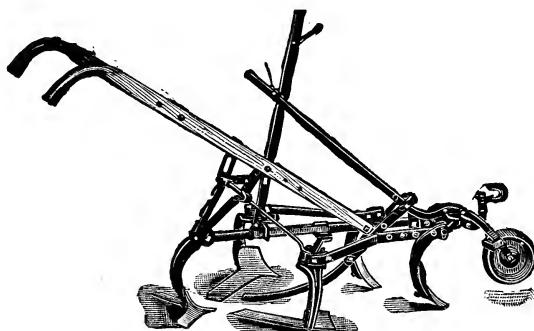


Planet Jr. Horse Hoe and Cultivator.

Price \$25.00. This style is a general favorite, being complete and easily operated. It is a strong, well-built implement and will last many years, if USED.

Planet Jr. Horse Hoe, fitted with two ten-inch hoes and one eighteen-inch sweep. Price \$25.00.

If a crop is rowed both ways you can practically hoe the crop with this tool and do it far better than with a hand hoe. This tool is a favorite with me.



Planet Jr. Twelve-tooth Harrow, Cultivator and Pulverizer. Price \$25.00. This tool is a favorite with strawberry and sugar-beet growers, truckers and farmers, because the twelve chisel-shaped teeth, specially hardened, do such thorough work. One can do delicate work with this and it leaves the soil in such fine condition.

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